

House *Odyssey House*
3322 O. St. N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

HABS No. DC-174

HABS
D.C.
GEO,
38-

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA
District of Washington D.C.

Historic American Buildings Survey
Delos H. Smith, District Officer
1707 Eye St. N.W., Washington D.C.

ADDENDUM
FOLLOWS...

Addendum to
Bodisco House (Clement Smith House)
3322 O Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

HABS No. DC-174

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DC,
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PHOTOGRAPH

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

ADDENDUM TO:
BODISCO HOUSE
(Clement Smith House)
3322 O Street, Northwest
Washington
District of Columbia

HABS DC-174
DC, GEO, 38-

PHOTOGRAPHS

PAPER COPIES OF COLOR TRANSPARENCIES

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

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FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

BODISCO HOUSE (Clement Smith House)

This report is an addendum to an one page report previously transmitted to the Library of Congress.

Location: 3322 O Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Present Owner: Theresa Heinz

Present Use: Private residence

Significance: A Federal period house, with a unique, early twentieth century first floor plan, the Bodisco House is included in virtually every book on Georgetown because of the mid-nineteenth century romance and marriage of its fifty-four year old owner, the Russian ambassador, to a sixteen year old schoolgirl. On a less sensational level, the early history of the house also reflects the speculative real estate market of late eighteenth / early nineteenth-century Georgetown and its architecture reflects the tastes of that period.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: Based on Georgetown assessment books, the extant house appears to have been built by 1818. In 1808, the site is listed as unimproved and worth \$150. In 1813, it is vacant and worth \$500. The first dramatic leap in value occurs in 1815 when it is worth \$4000 and described as improved. Three years later, 1818, it has more than doubled in value to \$8500 and is listed as the property owner's dwelling. But subsequently, the value drops to \$6000 in 1835-1839 and slightly increases in 1850-1854 to \$6500. One of the late curators of the Peabody Room at Georgetown Branch of the D.C. Public Library, wrote that the house was built between the time of the 1815 assessment and the 1818 assessment. But it seems more likely that by the time of the 1815 assessment a house had already been built, otherwise the assessment would not have been for \$4000, and that the house was then substantially enlarged by 1818 when its assessment jumped so much. The assessments could be interpreted to suggest an even earlier date. That the site was described as unimproved and worth \$150 in 1808, but as vacant (rather than unimproved) and worth \$500 in 1813 suggests that the original, modest structure might even be before 1813. Given the lack of knowledge of currency value and

fluctuation in Georgetown during the early Republic, it is risky to try to narrowly define the date of construction based on assessment books. But it does seem reasonable to date the first structure between 1808 and 1813, a second or enlarged structure on site by 1815, and the current structure by 1818.

2. Original and subsequent owners:

1776	Will Charles Beatty To Thomas J., John M., and Charles A. Beatty
1804	Power of Attorney (Liber L-410, power to sell land) Thomas J. Beatty To Charles A. Beatty
1805	Deed (P-94) Lots 113 and 144 John M. and Charles A. Beatty To Benjamin Stoddert
1806	Deed (Q-128, \$420) Lots 113 and 144 Benjamin Stoddert To Clement Smith
1809	Deed (V-346, \$10) Lot 113 Clement Smith and wife Margaretta To John Murdock
1815	Deed (AI-25, \$500) Lot 113 John Murdock and wife Ann To Daniel Bussard
1815	Deed (AK-108, \$1400) Lot 113 Daniel Bussard To Clement Smith

- 1828 Deed (WB 23-432, default) Lot 113
 Clement Smith and wife Margareta
 To
 Bank of United States
- 1829 Deed (WB 26-217, \$1, confirming previous deed) Lots 113 and 106
 Clement Smith and wife Margareta
 To
 Bank of United States
- 1836 Deed (WB 60-174) Lot 113 and part of 106
 Bank of United States
 To
 Christopher Vanderverter
- 1836 Deed of Trust (WB 60-185) Lot 113 and part of 106
 Christopher Vanderverter
 To
 Richard Smith
- 1840 Deed and Release (WB 78-43)
 Richard Smith, Bank of United States,
 Sally Birkhead Vanderverter, Alexander de Bodisco
 To
 Harriet Beall Williams (wife of de Bodisco)
- 1860 Deed of Settlement (JAS 199-40)
 Harriet B. de Bodisco
 To
 Brooke B. Williams (her father)
 Capt. Douglas Scott (her fiancée)
- 1867 Deed (ECE 28-158, \$9,500) Lot 113 and part of 106
 Harriet de Bodisco Scott, Brooke B. Williams, and Douglas Scott
 To
 Abraham H. Herr
- 1876 Deed (810-342, \$8,000) Lot 113 and part 106
 Abraham H. Herr
 To
 Theodore B. Sams (or Soms)

- 1888 Deed (1365-69) equity case lost by Williams et al.
 William A. Gordon, trustee
 To
 Gertrude E. Soms (Soms)
- 1889 Deed (1372-319, \$9,500) Lot 113 and part of 106
 Gertrude E. Sams (Soms)
 To
 Louise M. Keith and Marianne Murdock
- 1921 Deed (4588-48)
 executors for estate of Murdock, who had inherited from her sister Keith
 To
 Otho W. Hammond and wife Lula S.
- 1929 Deed (6375-208)
 Otho W. Hammond and wife Lula S.
 To
 Francis Colt deWolf and wife Hazel Kearney
- 1969 Deed
 Francis Colt deWolf and wife Hazel Kearney
 To
 Kimball C. Firestone
- 1971 Deed (\$437,500)
 Kimball C. Firestone
 To
 John Heinz, III

Chain of Title copied from one in the Peabody Room. The last two transactions seem to be based on newspaper articles. According to the Heinz Family , the last transaction occurred in 1971, although it was not reported in the newspapers until the next year. Also the price is apparently from the newspaper accounts.

3. Builder, contractor, suppliers: A late curator of the Peabody Room wrote that Clement Smith built the house and that he and his brother "... built Smith's Row on First Street and a number of other fine houses in the vicinity." (Bodisco file). Smith was one of the two long term owners of the lot in the early eighteenth century, the other two early eighteenth-century owners held it less than a year each. Smith owned the site from July 1806 to February 1809 when he sold it to the other long term owner, John Murdock who held it until April 1815. Six months later, Smith bought it again and held it until 1828 when he defaulted. Consistent with

the assumptions made in section 1, it seems that Smith built a structure on the lot when he first owned it, the next owner either enlarged it or replaced it with another structure, and then when Smith reacquired the lot, he enlarged the house Murdock had built (it is also possible that Smith erected a new structure at this time). Beside this speculation, no evidence exists as to which owner had it built and who was the contractor.

4. Original plans and construction: no information available. It is assumed that the original plan was consistent with other Federal period houses in Georgetown: a center or side hall with aligned front and rear doors, and parlors off the central hall.

5. Alterations and additions: The Star newspaper reported on November 24, 1929 that “Mr. and Mrs. Francis Colt de Wolf will move within a fortnight to the house at 3322 O Street, which they have purchased, recalling the brilliance of many festivities in the house during ‘other days.’ Mr. and Mrs. de Wolf have modernized the quaint place without changing its ‘lines’ or ‘period’ nor yet losing the ‘atmosphere’ of those times most interesting history.” According to another newspaper interview with Mrs. de Wolf, the house had been converted into apartments and was in deteriorated condition when she and her husband bought it. The De Wolfs had elaborate plans for the house and had obtained building permits for a four story brick structure, apparently at the rear of the existing house, but this permit was cancelled. They did, however, renovate the first floor and the stairs, change the front porch by building a new platform and adding the run to the left side to balance on the existing run on the right side, build the wall and gate to the side yard, and apparently remove a rear porch(es), according to the permit records at the National Archives. An undated photograph (but no doubt pre-de Wolf) published in Mary Mitchell’s *Chronicles of Georgetown Life, 1865-1900* (and published first in Proctor’s column in the Star) shows that the de Wolfs also removed a structure on the east facade, consisting of first floor porch with enclosed spaces at the back and above, and they added the exterior shutters. This photo also shows the earlier front porch (with only stairs on the right side), which provided a basement entrance. In short, the present first floor plan and exterior appearance (east elevation and porch on the north elevation) are due to the de Wolfs. It is also likely that the de Wolfs made other alterations on the south facade, beyond removing the porch, but the extent of changes is unknown. It is also possible that the dormers are not original, but they do appear in the Mitchell photograph so they are pre-1929. Mrs. Heinz has made alterations, such as installing a new heating and air conditioning system.

B. Historical Context:

Baron Alexandre (also spelt Alexander) de Bodisco was the most notorious name associated with 3322 O Street, but hardly the only important person. Even before the house was built, Benjamin Stoddert, who was a confidante of George Washington, the first secretary of the Navy, and the owner of another important Georgetown house (see Halcyon House, HABS No. DC-69), briefly owned lot 113, the site of the house. This brief, speculative ownership was consistent with what was occurring throughout Georgetown in the early Republic when men like

Stoddert, who were merchants, bankers, or shipowners, actively engaged in buying, selling, and trading lots, house, or both in Georgetown, most often making money in the raising real estate market. Equally reflective of the overheated nature of the market was Clement Smith's ownership of this lot and house twice, finally only surrounding to the bank upon default, the equally common negative consequence of Georgetown (and Washington) real estate speculation in the early Republic. As stated above, Smith who was an one-time president of a Georgetown bank, acted with his brother, a merchant, as a developer of several house lots in Georgetown. The bank that seized 3322 O Street (this is the current address, it was Second Street during the early nineteenth century) from Clement Smith sold it to Christopher VanderVenter (also spelt VanDeventer and Van Deventer) in 1836. Van Deventer (Walter Muir Whitehill's spelling), a distinguished military officer, was Secretary of War John Calhoun's Chief Clerk and rented Oakly (see Dumbarton Oaks, HABS No. DC-825) from Calhoun in July 1826 until Calhoun's successor dismissed Van Deventer the next year and he moved to Buffalo. Nine years later, when he returned to Washington, he bought 3322 O Street, rather than again renting in Georgetown.

VanderVenter's widow sold the house to Alexandre de Bodisco who in turn gave the house to his new bride, Harriet Beall Williams in 1840. Bodisco had supposedly bought the house in 1838 when he arrived in Washington as the "envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Russia", occurring to Georgetown historian Mary Mitchell, but the deed of purchase is not listed in the chain of title at the Peabody Room. Mitchell also repeated the standard story that at a Christmas party given by Bodisco for his two nephews he was smitten by the sixteen year old Harriet Williams, the daughter of Brooke Williams, Chief Clerk of the Adjutant General's Office, who along with his wife, initially objected to his daughter marrying a short, ugly fifty-four year old man. Bodisco overcame their objections and married the daughter at her parents' Road (R) Street home. Harriet Beall Williams (she is occasionally referred to as Harriet Brooke Williams) was descended from at least two important Georgetown families, the Brookes and the Bealls, and no doubt her parents' Georgetown Heights home was one of the important mansions. (A 1929 newspaper article stated that the wedding took place at what is now Dumbarton Oaks, but that error must have resulted when the writer confused Brooke Williams with Brooke Mackall, who owned Oakly / Dumbarton Oaks until the mid-1840's.) Bodisco apparently gave a lavish wedding reception at his house, which has been described in great detail in newspaper accounts and books, nearly 100 years after the event. It is also claimed that the President and numerous important government officials attended the wedding. This statement, along with the one that Robert E. Lee's mother had lived in the house when he was at West Point, has not been verified.

No doubt the Bodisco legend of extravagant entertaining attracted the de Wolfs, who purchased the house in 1929. They renovated the first floor into a grand entertaining space with a large entrance hall running the width of the house and a grand staircase posed at the southeast corner of the room, all the better placed to allow the host and hostess to make dramatic entrances. Beyond the entrance hall are two large, well proportioned parlors, equally suited for

entertaining. De Wolf was an assistant solicitor at the Department of State, and like other early twentieth-century purchasers of Georgetown house and mansions, was either a current or former high government official. The next owner of the Bodisco house also reflected another twentieth century trend for Georgetown mansion and other prestigious homes. Kimball C. Firestone was independently wealthy, being an heir to the eponymously named company. And it is assumed that like the owners of the Bowie-Sevier House (see HABS No. DC-60), Evermay (see HABS No. DC-61), or Dumbarton Oaks (see HABS No. DC-825) the Firestones were attracted to Georgetown and Washington by the social and political cache rather than any necessity to live here. The next owner of 3322 O Street, J. John Heinz, III, was perhaps even wealthier than Firestone, but Heinz was in Washington as a necessity since he was a United States Senator. Like other senators, he probably chose to live in Georgetown because of the historicity and quality of the housing, and the greater social cache of Georgetown.

Heinz's widow, who is active in the Heinz Family charitable endeavors, and her husband, United States Senator John Kerry, continue to live in the house.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: Although the house is dated to the early nineteenth century, Mrs. De Wolf contended that it was actually built in 1750 with a south orientation towards the Georgetown wharves, which was true of Dumbarton Oaks, Evermay, Tudor Place (see HABS No. DC-171), Bowie-Sevier, and other Georgetown houses of the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. This desire for a house to be as old as Georgetown, which was platted in 1751, was a sentiment shared by other twentieth-century property owners, including the Colonial Dames at Dumbarton House. Rather than appearing like a mid-eighteenth century Georgian house or an early nineteenth-century Federal house, the Bodisco House actually seems more like a twentieth-century Federal revival house with its ornate door with sidelights and fan lights, and dormers. On the main floor it is definitely an early twentieth-century interior and that unique interior inserted into a much earlier house is an important aspect of the architectural importance of the house. The formal, staid rigidity of the front (north) facade of 3322 O Street with its regular fenestration and recessed panels between each first, second, and third floor window is in marked contrast to the rear facade where the fenestration appears more crowded and the variation in window size creates a visually much busier facade. The recessed panels are without ornamentation, although other Georgetown houses of this period, such as in Cox's Row, have swag decoration in the recessed panels.

2. Condition of fabric: The house (and gardens) appears to be in excellent condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: The Bodisco House is a four story, nearly square structure, with the entrance in the central of the three bays. Although the house only appears to be three stories tall from the street, another floor and basement are below street level. The attic is fitted out as an apartment, so the house could be considered a five story house, with basement. The relative lack of fenestration on the east and west facades suggests that 3322 O Street was expected to be part of a continuous row of houses.

2. Foundations: The foundation is stone, as can be seen in the basement.

3. Walls: The north or main facade is laid in Flemish Bond, while the other facades are American or common bond with four rows of stretchers between rows of headers. As is common, the secondary walls show more mortar, the brick is less finished and slightly lighter in color, and there is more evidence of patching.

4. Structural system, framing: It is assumed that the house is of load-bearing masonry construction, with heavy timber framing.

5. Porches, stoops: The front porch is flanked by sets of seven brick steps with slate treads that curve up to the landing. Wrought iron railings are to either side of the treads and at the front of the porch. The current appearance (including the brick platform for the porch) dates largely to the De Wolf renovations of 1929, although the platform is shown on the permit drawing as existing. As stated earlier, a pre-1929 photograph shows steps under the porch to the basement and an extensive porch along the east facade. Neither the steps nor the east porch survive. Fluted, Doric columns and plain pilasters support the gable roof of the porch, with a curved ceiling echoing the curve of the fanlight. The decorative treatment of the porch's entablature is unusual. Above each column in the frieze is a rosette, suggestive of a flower. The cornice has small unornamented consoles and within the tympanum a small tablet keystone is linked by a bead to each entablature end above the columns. A modern electric light lantern hangs from the ceiling. The De Wolfs changed the columns on the front porch and replaced granite (based on appearance in photograph) piers with the brick platform.

6. Chimneys: Along the east and west facades, tall, rectangular end wall chimneys rise to either side of the peak of the roof.

7. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: The front door is in the middle bay of the north facade and opens onto the main or second floor. It is the only remaining door on that facade. Along the south facade and two bays of the east facade, the first floor windows are tall, French doors, with three lights per panel. These doors are set within deep reveals, with paneled surrounds. The original first story door below the porch on the north facade is covered by the rebuilt porch foundation. On the interior, however, the door opening exists and its later door leads into a

china closet. In the early Proctor photograph, the first floor door and the right sidelight can be seen. Presumably there was also a left sidelight. Whether that door had a transom above can not be discerned from the photograph. No evidence exists of the door on the east facade that would have opened onto the enclosed porch.

The north facade door is an elegant Federal period composition with fanlight, sidelights, and porch that beautifully echoes the shape of the door's fanlight and sidelights. The mullins of the sidelights, forming diamonds and concave curves, appear to be twentieth century.

b. Windows: The main facade has three six over six windows on each story with the exception of the main floor where the two windows flank the center bay door. All the windows on the main facade have shutters, except the basement openings which are French windows. On the side facades, the fenestration is quite limited. On the west facade, the only window is in the attic between the chimneys. On the east facade, in addition to the attic window there are one or two small windows on the other stories and they illuminate either the stair landings or a bathroom. While these windows lack shutters, those on the rear facade (south) have shutters. This fenestration is more numerous and varied than on the front facade. As mentioned above, at ground level, all the openings are French doors (except for the most western bay on the ground level), so the windows start on the next level and are French windows of four lites per panel. On the next level, the end bays have French windows, while the two middle bays have six over six windows. The top floor has six over six windows and above are two dormer sash windows.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: The gable roof, running east-west, is covered in slate.

b. Cornice, eaves: The simplest, unornamented cornices exist on the front and rear facades.

c. Dormers: The front and rear facades have two gable roofed dormers with a movable six lite sash. Above it is a fixed window of six regular lites and in the apex of the window two arched mullions divide the space into three lites. The arch of dormer window is rounded. Elongated, half-round pilasters support the open-bed pediment of the dormer.

C. Description of the Interior:

1. Floor plans:

a. Basement: This area consists of series of storage rooms, including a wine cellar. The most interesting and perhaps significant feature is that the west half of the basement is lower than the east half, suggesting that they were not dug out at the same time.

b. First floor: The front half of this floor is a large office space with a fireplace, separate bathroom, and a storage space where the exterior descending stairs from the street entered the house. The rear of this floor consists of two rooms: large kitchen and eating room. This floor is below grade at the street and on ground level at the rear.

c. Second floor: This is the main or public or entertaining space and its present configuration dates to the 1920's when the De Wolfes renovated the house. An entrance or reception hall runs the entire width of the house with a small bathroom and the grand stairs at the east end of the room. This entrance hall opens onto the west parlor, one of the two rooms dividing the rear space along a north-south line. These two rooms are connected by a wide opening. The designation of these rooms as east and west parlors is for ease of identification. They are more commonly known as left and right living rooms. The placement of the stairs precluded an opening between the east parlor and the entrance hall.

d. Third and fourth floors and attic: They are all occupied, but were not inspected so their plans are unknown.

2. Stairway: An open-string, open-well stair runs for a short expanse along the south wall of the entrance hall to the landing, then runs along the east wall, turns and leads to the second floor. Each tread has two turned balusters with square base and cap. The balustrade ends in a volute, with a simple, thin newel. The string is a s-curve.

3. Flooring: On the main floor, the dark, wide wooden boards appear to be original, running from east to west in all the rooms, except for the center of the entrance wall where the pattern is north-south. This change in pattern suggests that the original room configuration was different, but no visible building structure either on the story above or below confirms this interpretation. Also the floor pattern in the parlors behind the entrance hall is largely covered by carpeting so no supporting evidence was apparent.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls and ceilings are plaster, but there is no ornamentation on the ceilings. The walls are divided into panels by beaded, wooden molding. The baseboards are wood and painted to simulate marble. A simple crown molding exists in all the rooms.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: The front door surround is actually more fully developed on the interior than on the exterior. With a deep reveal, the fluted pilasters support capitals which in turn support the fanlight window surround which culminates in a glyph keystone. The arched surround of the opening adjacent to the stairs echoes the front door surround. The French windows at the rear of this story, the main or second floor, have surrounds, but are plain.

b. Windows: The windows to either side of the front door have surrounds that extend to the floor, although the window sills are perhaps 30 inches above the floor. The surrounds' raised bands are suggestive of the front door surround.

6. Decorative features and trim: The front door is flanked by fluted pilasters approximately twice as wide as deep. The pilasters have shallow bases and deeper capitals that, while lacking decoration beyond their horizontal bands, project forcefully into the room. These capitals are enframed by the crown moulding. This moulding along with the pronounced raised beads, which divides all the walls into a series of rectangular panels or half rounds or triangles in the cases, respectively, of the closets flanking the fireplace or the pendentives flanking the front door fanlight, create a very strong rhythm of clearly defined wall surfaces in each of the rooms on the main floor. The effect is dramatic and turns wall surfaces that would otherwise be played down such as the dado along the stairs or the closets or surfaces flanking them into important design elements. The surround of the opening between the entrance hall and west parlor (right living room in Heinz parlance) has bullseyes cornerblocks with paneled header and jambs. This surround like the much more massive surround between the two parlors, with its fluted pilasters supporting a massive entablature, is clearly twentieth century and in the case of the opening surround of the two parlors closely echoes the pilasters flanking the front door. Each main floor room has a fireplace with dark marble surround and Federal period wooden mantel, with fluted pilasters supporting a mantelshelf divided into thirds with the outside panels fluted. These mantels, like the door surrounds, appear to be twentieth-century interpretations of Federal period decorative detailing.

7. Hardware: None of the hardware looked early eighteenth century, although some of it was in the Federal period style.

8. Mechanical systems: In 1985, new heating and air conditioning was installed and is in the panels beneath the windows in the entrance hall and in the panels below the bookcases in the parlors.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: Sited mid-block on the south side of O Street between 33rd and 34th streets, the Bodisco House dominates much of the block as it taller than its adjacent neighbors and set closer to the street. Only some later buildings at the intersection of 33rd and O Streets present the same bulk that this house has. From the alley at the rear, Bodisco House again stands out from its neighbors because of the depth of its backyard. The backyard is dissected by curving walks, a more irregular walkway, planting boxes, and mature plantings. The side yard with its steps up to the gate along the wall facing O Street is paved in stone blocks and is, therefore, more of a formal, entertaining space than the rear yard.

2. Historic landscape design: Unknown

3. Outbuildings: No outbuildings exist, but there is a pergola, directly south of the kitchen and two rear gates and one front gate open on the side and rear yards.. The De Wolfes built a garage in the 1920's, which is no longer standing and presumably there were nineteenth-century outbuildings that were removed by De Wolfes at about the same time, or perhaps by an earlier by a previous owner.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Much of the information was from the Peabody Room of the Georgetown Branch of the D.C. Public Library. That material was supplemented by building permits at the National Archives, and files at the Washingtonian Room of the Martin Luther King Library. In addition, all the standard books on Georgetown mention the house, usually repeating the stories that first appeared in the newspapers. Mary Mitchell's *Chronicles of Georgetown Life, 1865-1900* (copyright 1986 by Mitchell, published by Seven Locks Press, Cabin John, MD) was especially helpful as it contained an early photograph showing the north and east facades before the De Wolfe alterations. That photograph was traced back to the Proctor files at the Historical Society of Washington, which contained an 8 x 10 print of the undated photograph first published in Proctor's Star column. The Historical Society also had other references to the house in the Records of the Columbia Historical Society and was a valuable resource.

Staff of the Heinz Family also provided information on work carried out since the late John Heinz purchased the house.

Prepared by: Bill Lebovich, architectural historian, November 1999

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The Georgetown Documentation Project was sponsored by the Commission of Fine Arts and undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) of the National Park Service. Principals involved were Charles H. Atherton, Secretary, U.S. Commission of Fine Arts, and E. Blaine Cliver, Chief, HABS/HAER. The documentation was undertaken in two phases. The summer 1998 team was supervised by John P. White, FAIA, Professor of Architecture, Texas Tech University; and architecture technicians Robert C. Anderson, Boston Architectural Center; Aimee Charboneau, Tulane University; Irwin J. Gueco, The Catholic University of America; and Adam Maksay, United States/International Council on Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS) architect from the Transylvania Trust. Historic research was initiated by Bryan C. Green, historian, Richmond, Virginia, during this summer. The summer 1999 team was supervised by Roger S. Miller, architect, Alexandria, Virginia, and architecture technicians David Benton, The Catholic

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University of America; Edward Byrde, The Catholic University of America; Irwin J. Gueco, The Catholic University of America; and Clara Albert, US/ICOMOS architect from the Transylvania Trust. The project historian, and author of the written reports, was William Lebovich, architectural historian, Chevy Chase, Maryland. The photography was undertaken by Jack E. Boucher, HABS staff photographer, and James Rosenthal, photographic assistant.